

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 1st February, 1887.

POLITICAL.

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 31st January, publishes a communicated article, in which
Burma. the writer states that it was a mistake

Circulation,
660 copies.

to suppose that the Burmese were dissatisfied with native rule and desired British domination in their country. The native newspapers unanimously protested against the annexation of the province in vain. The unjust disbandment of Theebaw's troops, and that without disarming them, was another great mistake committed by the Government of India. Again the people were treated with great severity. The result was that a portion of the population rebelled and took to robbery and dacoity. On this the Government of India sent large reinforcements of troops to Burma to restore order. The dacoits were unable to cope with British troops, and therefore retired to the hills. It is rumoured that Government will shortly withdraw a large portion of the army from Burma. But this will be a very serious mistake and will be attended with bad consequences. The gangs of dacoits have not been broken nor have their leaders been killed or arrested. The departure of British forces from Burma will be a signal for the dacoits to leave their

mountain retreats and again commit depredations in the province. Again, as the peaceful classes are being disarmed, they will not be in a position to offer any resistance to the robbers, and finding even Government incapable of protecting their lives and property, they will be induced to cast in their lots with the rebels. Moreover, Government has not concluded any treaty with the Shan States, which have probably hitherto rendered secret aid to the dacoits. Hence Government should think twice before withdrawing the troops, because, if they have again to be sent, the Indian treasury will be put to much additional expenditure.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 28th January, says that the rebellion of the Ghilzaís is chiefly due to the levy by Abdul Rahman Khán of new and heavy taxes from them. They are a powerful people and have always been loyal to the throne, but have never paid any taxes. The Government of India should endeavour to induce the Amír to conciliate them; otherwise the Russians will have an opportunity of carrying on their intrigues in Afghanistán.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Hindi Pradíp* (Allahabad), for December, received on the 27th January, is of opinion that the Civil Service Examination should be simultaneously held both in England and in this country. The examination should be the same in all respects, but for natives the limit of age should be raised to 25 years, inasmuch as English being a foreign language to them, they labour under a great disadvantage compared with Europeans. The followers of Saiyid Ahmad Khán, who appeared as witnesses before the Public Service Commission, recommended the examination to be held only in England from selfish motives. In that case Hindús will be entirely excluded from the Civil Service for many years to come, because they are not yet prepared to go to England owing to their religious prejudices. But inducements may be held out to Native Civilians to go and reside

in England for two years after they have passed the examination. Those who go should be paid suitable stipends to meet their expenses, or their residence in England should count as service. The *Pradip* is of opinion that Deputy Collectors and Subordinate Judges of proved ability and merit should be eligible for Collectorships and District Judgeships. The *Pradip* does not see why Native Civilians should not be placed in charge of districts, as has been proposed by some European witnesses before the Commission. No Native Civilian would have the courage to commit such illegal and high-handed acts as are sometimes committed by European District Magistrates. If it be considered impolitic to appoint a Native Civilian a District Magistrate in the same province in which his home is situated, there can be no reasonable objection to his appointment to the office in another province.

Circulation,
375 copies.

The *Kavi Vachan Sudhā* (Benares), of the 24th January, says that it is not known what generosity will be shown by Government in honour of the Jubilee year of Her Majesty's reign. But the people are making arrangements in all parts of the country to celebrate the event in a fitting manner. The Municipal Committee of Bombay has sanctioned one lakh of rupees, of which Rs. 20,000 will be spent on illuminations and fireworks and the remainder devoted to a permanent memorial. The Bombay Government has proposed the establishment of a technical college and offered to contribute Rs. 25,000 a year for its support, inviting the Municipal Committee to contribute the Rs. 80,000 set apart by it for a permanent memorial. This is as it should be, and it may be hoped that other Local Governments and Administrations will follow the example of the Bombay Government and encourage the establishment of similar institutions in their provinces. (The *Nyāya Sudhā*, Hardā, of the 26th January, adverting to the proposed establishment of a technical college at Bombay in commemoration of the Jubilee, appeals to the Chief Commissioner and the public to establish a technical college in the Central Provinces.)

Jubilee.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Raftq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 29th January, advertising to the Jubilee, hopes that, in consideration of the perfect security of life and property, the spread of education, and other benefits bestowed by the British Government on natives, they will celebrate the occasion in a suitable manner. They should not be content to offer prayers at their mosques and temples on the 16th February, but should establish permanent memorials.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 24th January, thinks that technical schools and colleges would be the best memorials of the Jubilee year of Her Majesty's reign, and says that Lord Dufferin, Lord Reay, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir Charles Aitchison, and Sir Rivers Thomson, who have all expressed themselves in favour of the encouragement of technical education, should appeal to the public for funds for the purpose. (The *Akhbār-i-Ām*, Lahore, of the 25th January, advises natives to establish schools of technical education from public subscription, and hopes that Her Majesty will order Her proclamation of 1858 to be strictly carried out in future.

Circulation,
550 copies.

A correspondent of the *Praydg Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 29th January, suggests the abolition of the practice of killing kine for food, the grant of one month's additional pay to Government servants, or the abolition of the income-tax in commemoration of the Jubilee. (The *Praydg Mittra*, Allahabad, of the 29th January, urges that cow-slaughter should be put a stop to, pastures granted for the use of kine, the people allowed to send their representatives to the Legislative Councils, or the Nāgri character introduced in place of Urdu character in public offices. The *Tātiya-i-Hind* Meerut, of the 24th January, says that Government should have remitted at least one year's income-tax in commemoration of such a happy event, but that, on the contrary, it has proposed the levy of a new tax from the people to meet the cost of celebrating the occasion).

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 28th January, says that at Etāwah an address will be presented to the Collector in a public darbār on the 16th February, at mid-day, for transmission to Her Majesty through the proper channel, and a telegram will be immediately sent to Her Majesty congratulating her on the arrival of the fiftieth year of Her reign. Then alms will be distributed to the poor, and there will be a display of fire-works and illuminations in the city in the evening.

Circulation,
175 copies.

Two causes of religious quarrel between Hindūs and Musalmāns at Benares.

The *Rasū-l-Akhbār* (Benares), of the 24th January, says that, as the boundaries of the temple of Bishwanath and the Muhammadan mosque at Benares, which are situated near each other, have not been clearly marked, religious quarrel between the Hindūs and Musalmāns in connection with the boundaries is always imminent. There is the same difficulty about the Idgāh and the Lātbharon. It would be well if these two religious disputes were settled once for all in a satisfactory manner in commemoration of the Jubilee.

Circulation,
350 copies.

The *Kavi Vachan Sudhā* (Benares), of the 24th January, after publishing a Hindi translation of Sir Alfred Lyall's speech at the first meeting of the local Legislative Council, observes that His Honor's administration has been very beneficial to these provinces. He has done much to encourage high education. The question of the establishment of a local Legislative Council had been raised by Sir William Muir himself, but the honour of giving effect to the proposal was reserved for Sir Alfred. Ere long these provinces will also have a university of their own. In conclusion, the *Sudhā* would advise the Lieutenant-Governor to arrange for the publication of the proceedings of his Council in Hindi character; otherwise they will remain a sealed book to the people, as are those of the Supreme Legislature.

Circulation,
375 copies.

Circulation,
240 copies.

Establishment of a
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The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 28th January, says that some persons recommend the abolition of the Departments of Agriculture in the different provinces on the ground that they have not justified their establishment. It is true that no great good has yet accrued from them, but the present management is chiefly to blame for this. The Directors of the Departments, being Europeans, keep aloof from cultivators and do not take the trouble to explain to them the advantages of the European methods of cultivation. Moreover, it is not very easy to induce ignorant native peasants to depart from their old methods. The *Azad* is of opinion that the Departments should be placed under the entire management of natives, and says that in that case the Departments are sure to be much more successful. At first the scheme may be introduced only in one province as an experiment. The arrangement would be also less costly.

The same paper thinks that the establishment of a Divisional Bench of the Allahabad High Court at Lucknow, in place of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, has been deferred pending the result of the enquiries of the Finance Committee. It will be well if Sir Alfred Lyall is able to introduce the scheme before his retirement, because during his tenure of office as Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner of the United Provinces he has had good opportunities of becoming acquainted with the judicial administration of Oudh. Moreover, it is almost needless to say that, looking at the great delay in the decision of appeals by the Judicial Commissioner, the sooner the measure is introduced the better. With all his diligence and industry he cannot dispose of the work expeditiously enough. It would be, of course, another thing if he decided cases without paying them due attention, as was done by Mr. Tracy, the late Additional Judicial Commissioner. The establishment of a Divisional Bench at Lucknow will be also welcome to the inhabitants of the Rohilkhand Division and of some districts in the

Benares Division, such as Gorakhpur and Basti, because Lucknow is much nearer to them than Allahabad.

The *Subah Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 26th January, regrets to say that the Finance Committee has recommended to the district school committee in Nimar a reduction of Rs. 2,000 a year in the expenditure on education. The total cost of schools in the district is only Rs. 8,000 or 9,000, and education is in a backward condition there. Hence a reduction of Rs. 2,000 in the cost will give a severe blow to the cause of education. As it is the pay of teachers is very small, many of them getting only Rs. 3 a month. If their salaries are reduced, they will hardly be able to keep their bodies and souls together.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Raft-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 29th January, says that when Sir M. E. Grant Duff was on the eve of his departure from this country, Hindu newspapers made most violent attacks on him and the Hindu community of Madras presented no address. But the Musalmans, as the faithful and loyal subjects of the British Government, gave him a suitable address, with which he was highly pleased. The *Raft* then quotes extracts from Sir Grant Duff's reply and hopes that the Musalmans will clearly understand the situation and keep aloof from the political agitation maintained by the Bengalis.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 28rd January, says that the Civil Courts are inaccessible to the poorer classes of people in a large degree. Suppose a grass-cutter or syce has occasion to institute a suit against his master for Rs. 5 or 6, being arrears of pay. The *Nasim* shows that the cost of the suit will amount to Rs. 3, and the plaintiff will lose his wages for the two or three days on which he will have to attend the Court. Even if he desires to sue as a pauper, he must submit an application on 8 annas court-fee and call witnesses, whom he will have to pay, to prove his poverty. When he has

Circulation
325 copies.

obtained a decree, he should have it executed either against the property or the person of the judgment-debtor, which will again put him to much trouble and expense. It is well known that menial servants and other lower classes of people live from hand to mouth, and they can ill afford to undergo the trouble and expense of litigation in the Civil Courts. Under these circumstances, the *Nasim* urges that Honorary Magistrates or Municipal Commissioners should be empowered to decide petty civil suits, and such suits should be exempted from the payment of court-fee and *talbana*.

Circulation,
325 copies.

The *Wagdyat-Alam* (Ghazipur), of the 24th January, complains that at Ghazipur vakils and mukhtars levy a tax from litigants in a very objectionable way for the support of two schools there. Every person who has occasion to execute a *vakalatnama* has to pay the vakil two annas as the price of a sheet of foolscap on which the *vakalatnama* is written, and money realized by vakils in this way is contributed to the funds of the schools. The vakils have made the Judge the patron of one school and the Magistrate that of the other, in order that they may not object to the levy of the tax. It is almost needless to say that litigants are mostly landowners who already pay a school cess to Government with the land revenue, and whose condition is generally very unsatisfactory. If vakils and mukhtars, who have a large income and are at least much better off than the agricultural classes, consider the schools worthy of support, they should themselves pay subscriptions for the purpose. The Local Government should see to this.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* (Lahore), of the 22nd January, expresses great satisfaction at the appointment of Mr. J. B. Lyall as Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab, and says that a better selection could not be made. He has held many offices in the Panjab and is well acquainted with the wants and condition of all classes of the community. There is every reason to hope that his administration will be

very beneficial to the people, particularly to cultivators with whom he has great sympathy.

The *Ghamkhwar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 22nd January, approves of the appointment of Mr. J. B. Lyall as Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb and thinks that his administration will be beneficial to the Panjáb like that of Sir Charles Aitchison.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The same paper gives a list of the Naib Tahsildárs in the Panjáb who have recently been appointed Magistrates of the 3rd class, and, congratulating them on their appointment, hopes that they will make it a point to justify their selection.

Naib Tahsildárs appointed 3rd class Magistrates, Panjáb.

Circulation,
120 copies.

A correspondent of the *Shahna-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 24th January, says that the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Meerut, gave notice to the head-masters of schools in Garhmuktesar, Baksar, and Hápur that he would inspect their schools from the 15th to 18th January, and that consequently schoolmasters, accompanied by boys, arrived at Garhmuktesar on the afternoon of the 14th idem from the neighbouring villages. As the day was very cold and rainy, the inconvenience to which young boys may have been exposed by the journey may be easily imagined. But the Assistant Inspector went direct from Siyána, Bulandshahr, to Meerut, without going to Garhmuktesar, and the teachers and boys had to return to their homes next morning in utter disappointment. The Assistant Inspector should keep to his appointments in order that teachers and boys may not be put to unnecessary trouble and inconvenience.

Circulation,
120 copies.

The *Ghamkhwar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 22nd January, on the authority of its Umballa correspondent, states that on the 16th idem a European soldier, belonging to the Umballa garrison, who went out shooting with some comrades, fired at pigeons in a village named Shahpur,

Circulation,
425 copies.

Circulation,
425 copies.

although he had good reason to believe that one Bhakta Singh, who stood near, was sure to be hurt. The man was severely wounded in his legs by buck-shot. When the villagers endeavoured to take the accused to the police station, both he and his comrades attacked them, and a fight ensued. Some of the soldiers were slightly hurt and removed to hospital. The release of the soldiers is a foregone conclusion, but the *Ghamkhar* is afraid that the villagers may be punished, as were some villagers in Delhi on a similar occasion.

Circulation,
850 copies.

The *Rafu-l-Akhbar* (Benares), of the 24th January, in a communicated article, complains that at Ghazipur, a cowherd foolishly took his cattle into one Mr. Foster's compound for grazing, and that Mr. Foster became so angry at this that he forcibly took the stick which the cowherd carried and struck him on the head with it. The man fell on the ground, was taken to the police station by some people, and then examined by a doctor. He has since died from the effects of the injury he had received, but Mr. Foster is still at large. It is almost needless to say that the latter will receive no punishment.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Naiyar-i-Azam* (Moradabad), of the 24th January, regrets to say that the Nawab of Bahawalpur does not attend to the management of the affairs of the State. Murtaza Shah has acquired undue influence over the Nawab, so much so that even the Prime Minister cannot have access to His Highness without his permission. It is almost needless to say that the Nawab should be always freely accessible to the Prime Minister. Little hospitality is shown to the indigent relatives of other native princes who go to Bahawalpur for support. It is well known that the Nawab of Rampur regularly pays allowances to some descendants of the Delhi and Lucknow families. Poor strangers receive aid from the State treasury at Bahawalpur, but different rates have been fixed for different classes of people. Native got from the

to Rs. 5, and from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10; Pensions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15, and Europeans and Eurasians from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20. Obviously the rates fixed for natives are too small.

The *Túnga-Hind* (Meerut), of the 24th January, complains of maladministration in Jaipur, ^{Jalpur} Judges are very corrupt, and cases remain pending in courts for several years. The Maharaja takes little interest in the management of the affairs of the State and treats the Maharajis of the late Maharaja with great severity. Officials are dismissed for the faults of their predecessors. The *Túnga* hopes the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana will take steps with a view to improving the administration.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 28th January, praises Colonel Ward for protesting against Colonel Kincaid paying frequent visits to Bhopal. These visits were quite unnecessary; they only gave the Resident an opportunity for interfering with the work of the State officers and involved a great deal of unnecessary expenditure to the State. Colonel Ward is not Sadiq Hasan Khán that Colonel Kincaid could easily bring him into trouble. He is a European and enjoys the confidence of the higher authorities as the Resident does. Those persons who are in favour of the appointment of a Resident in every Native State, great or small, should take a lesson from the high-handed proceedings of Colonel Kincaid.

Circulation,
175 copies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Akhbár-i-Chunár*, of the 25th January, regrets to say that one Maulvi Ghulám Ahmad, ^{Maulvi Ghulám Ahmad, Kádín Gurdáspur.} Kádín, is very anxious to create religious quarrel between the Hindús and Musalmáns. At first he assumed the rôle of prophet and made some prophecies which were not fulfilled. Now he has written a pamphlet called the *Surma-i-Chashm-i-Aryá*, an idea of the contents of which may be formed from the advertisement published by him in some newspapers for its sale. The author states that other Musalmáns had published books, which are named

Circulation,
254 copies.

in the advertisement, and had clearly shown the Hindus in general to be idolaters and unbelievers, but that he has in his book exposed the Vedas and shown them to be false in order to bring the Arya-Samaj to its senses. The Akhbār hopes that the Hindus will consider the book to be beneath notice and will not endeavour to retaliate on the author because he is a poor man and is doing these things to get something from his countrymen for his support. But it is clear that the descendants of the men who committed robberies and plunders during the Mutiny desire to have a similar opportunity offered to them.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Adab-i-Alam</i>	Moridsabad	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Hussain.	1886-87. Jan. 28th	1887. Jan. 31st	184 copies
2	<i>Aftab-i-Alam</i>	Lahore	"	"	Ayaz Singh.	27th	30th	250
3	<i>Aftab-i-Azamgarh</i>	Azamgarh	"	"	Ilham Ali	24th	27th	500
4	<i>Aftab-i-Hind</i>	Jullundur	"	"	Barkat Ali	29th	30th	140
5	<i>Aftab-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	"	Tri-weekly	Divan Buta Singh	24th, 26th, & 28th.	27th, 29th, & 31st.	140
6	<i>Ain-i-Akbar</i>	Moridsabad	"	Weekly	Dilwar Ali	24th	28th	250
7	<i>Akbar-i-Alam</i>	Meerut	"	"	Muqarrab Hussain Khan.	25th	29th	254
8	<i>Akbar-i-Am</i>	Lahore	"	Tri-weekly	Mukund Ram	25th & 29th.	26th & 31st.	175
9	<i>Akbar-i-Chunar</i>	Chunar	"	Weekly	Rajab Ali	25th	27th	610 copies (including copies taken by Government)
10	<i>Akam-i-Tarapur</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	Rahmatullah	28th	30th	102 copies
11	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English, Bi-weekly	"	Gulab Rai	25th & 29th.	27th & 31st.	200
12	<i>Almoré Akbar</i>	Almoré	Hindi	Weekly	Sadé Nand	24th	28th	150
13	<i>Amjad-i-Akbar</i>	Badoun	Urdu	"	Ali Amjad Hussain	21st	27th	200
14	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow	"	"	Chandan Lal	22nd	26th	150
15	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	"	"	Amir Shah	"	31st	150
16	<i>Arogya Darpan</i>	Allahabad	Hindi	Monthly	Jagannath	For Nov. & Dec.		200
17	<i>Aror Vansh Prakash</i>	Fyzabad	Urdu	"	Kakko Mal	October		500

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1886-87.	1887.	
18	<i>Al-Hind</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Alfred Ali	Jan. 28th	Jan. 29th	240 copies.
19	<i>Al-Hind</i>	Bombay	Hindi	"	Ram Krishna Varné,	" 24th	" 28th	2,200 "
20	<i>Al-Hind-i-Quaid</i>	Bombay	Urdu	"	Thakur Prasad	" 29th	" 31st	200 "
21	<i>Al-Hind-i-Sikandar</i>	Bombay	"	"	Muhammad Hussain,	" 24th	" 26th	430 "
22	<i>Al-Hind-i-Hind</i>	Multan	"	"	Raj Nath	" 19th & 26th,	" 26th & 31st,	120 "
23	<i>Al-Hind-i-Hind</i>	Lahore	"	"	Raza-ud-din	" 26th	" 29th	315 "
24	<i>Al-Hind-i-Hind</i>	"	"	"	Settya Nand	" 23rd	" 26th	200 "
25	<i>Al-Hind-i-Hind</i>	"	"	"	Maharaj Kishun	" 22nd	" "	425 "
26	<i>Al-Hind-i-Hind</i>	"	"	"	Lahar Singh	" 26th	" 1st	275 "
27	<i>Al-Hind-i-Hind</i>	"	"	"	Sadana-din	" 20th	" 31st	515 "
28	<i>Al-Hind-i-Hind</i>	"	"	"	Balraj Bhatt	For December	" 27th	200 "
29	<i>Al-Hind-i-Hind</i>	"	"	"	Raj Ramprasad Singh,	Jan. 25th to 29th,	" 28th to 30th,	165 "
30	<i>Al-Hind-i-Hind</i>	"	"	"	Maharaj Prasad	" 22nd, 26th, & 29th.	" 26th & 30th,	125 "
31	<i>Al-Hind-i-Hind</i>	"	"	"	Muhammad Khalil	" 25th	" 28th	125 "
32	<i>Al-Hind-i-Hind</i>	"	"	"	Jamshed Ali	" 23rd	" 26th	125 "
33	<i>Al-Hind-i-Hind</i>	"	"	"	Muhammad Yaqub	" 24th	" 27th	250 "
34	<i>Al-Hind-i-Hind</i>	"	"	"	Lakshmi Shankar	" 28th	" 31st	575 copies (including 342 copies taken by Government).
35	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudha</i>	"	"	"	Chintamani Rao	" 24th	" 29th	375 copies.
36	<i>Khair Khush-i-Alam</i>	Delhi	"	"	Mir Hasan	" 24th	" 28th	200 "

No.	Title	Place	Language	Frequency	Editor	Subscription	Price	Remarks
37	Khair Khush-i-Am	Gujrat	Hindi	Weekly	...	...	...	...
38	Khair Khush-i-Kashmir	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	...	...	...	...
39	Khair Khush-i-Panjab	Gujranwala	Urdu	Weekly	...	...	...	...
40	Khair Khush-i-Sindh	Hydrabad	Urdu	Weekly	...	...	...	...
41	Khair Khush-i-Baluchistan	Quetta	Urdu	Weekly	...	...	...	...
42	Khair Khush-i-Afghanistan	Kabul	Urdu	Weekly	...	...	...	...
43	Khair Khush-i-Berber	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	...	...	...	...
44	Khair Khush-i-Gujarat	Jodhpur	Urdu	Weekly	...	...	...	...
45	Khair Khush-i-Kashmir	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	...	...	...	...
46	Khair Khush-i-Nepal	Cawnpore	Urdu	Weekly	...	...	...	...
47	Khair Khush-i-North India	Hoshangabad	Urdu	Weekly	...	...	...	...
48	Khair Khush-i-Sindh	Rampur	Urdu	Weekly	...	...	...	...
49	Khair Khush-i-Berber	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	...	...	...	...
50	Khair Khush-i-Berber	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	...	...	...	...
51	Khair Khush-i-Berber	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	...	...	...	...
52	Khair Khush-i-Berber	Aggra	Urdu	Weekly	...	...	...	...
53	Khair Khush-i-Berber	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	...	...	...	...
54	Khair Khush-i-Berber	Etawah	Urdu	Weekly	...	...	...	...
55	Khair Khush-i-Berber	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	...	...	...	...
56	Khair Khush-i-Berber	Aggra	Urdu	Weekly	...	...	...	...
57	Khair Khush-i-Berber	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	...	...	...	...
58	Khair Khush-i-Berber	Etawah	Urdu	Weekly	...	...	...	...
59	Khair Khush-i-Berber	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	...	...	...	...
60	Khair Khush-i-Berber	Aggra	Urdu	Weekly	...	...	...	...

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
61	Nasim-i-Hind	...	Urdú	Weekly	Shiva Narayan	1886-87. Jan. 23rd	1887. Jan. 27th	52 copies.
62	Nar Afshan	...	"	"	Rev. C. B. Newton	" 27th	" 29th	755 "
63	Naru-l-Anwar	...	"	"	Abdu-l-Hamid	" 29th	Feb. 1st	344 "
64	Nyaya Sudha	...	Maráthi-Eng- lish.	"	Básudeva Bháskar	" 26th	Jan. 27th	390 "
65	Oudh Akhbar	...	Urdú	Daily.	Sheo Prasád	" 26th to Feb. 1st.	" 26th to Feb. 1st.	660 copies (in- cluding 94 copies taken by Govern- ment).
66	Oudh Punch	...	"	Weekly	Sajjád Husain	Jan. 20th	Jan. 26th	300 copies.
67	Panjáb Akhbar	...	"	Bi-weekly	Shamsu-l-din	" 26th	" 30th	300 "
68	Panjáb Punch	...	"	Weekly	Firozu-l-din	" 27th	" 31st	90 "
69	Pate Khan	...	"	"	Abdu-l-Rahmán	" 26th	" 29th	400 "
70	Patilá Akhbar	...	"	"	Din Muhammad	" 25th	" 27th	670 "
71	Prayag Mitra	...	Hindí	Bi-monthly	Jagannáth	" 29th	" 31st	400 "
72	Prayag Samachar	...	"	Weekly	Dewaki Nandan	" "	" 29th	550 "
73	Qaisari	...	Urdú	"	Ahmad Baksh	" "	Feb. 1st	125 "
74	Rafta-i-Hind	...	"	"	Muharram Ali	" "	" "	450 "
75	Raftu-l-Akhbar	...	"	"	Ghulam Husain	" 24th	Jan. 29th	350 "
76	Rahbar-i-Hind	...	"	Tri-weekly	Nádir Ali	" 25th, 27th, & 29th.	" 27th & 30th, & Feb. 1st.	413 "
77	Rajpútana Gazette	...	Urdú-Hindí...	Weekly	Murád Ali	" 24th	Jan. 26th	381 "
78	Rajn Prakash	...	Urdú	"	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.	" 20th & 27th.	" 26th & 30th.	135 "

79	Rohilkhand Punch	...	Morádábád	...	"	...	Jamshed Ali	...	23rd	...	26th	...	125	"
80	Rosénah	...	Lucknow	...	"	...	Tegh Bahádur	...	"	...	27th & 28th,	...	150	"
81	Sadiqu-l-Akhdár	...	Baháwalpur	...	"	...	Dwárká Náth	...	"	...	& Feb. 1st.	...	250	"
82	Safir-i-Ám	...	Bhupál	...	"	...	Abdu-l-Wáhid	...	27th	...	30th	...	200	"
83	Sajjan Kérti Sudhá- kar.	...	Udaipur	...	Hindí	...	Banshí Dhar	...	"	...	"	...	200	"
84	Sarosh-i-Benares	...	Benares	...	Urdú	...	Wali Muhammad	...	"	...	"	...	450	"
85	Sháhjahánábád Punch,	...	Delhí	...	"	...	Mír Hasan	...	"	...	28th.	...	120	"
86	Shahna-i-Hind	...	Meerut	...	"	...	Ahmad Hasan	...	"	...	"	...	61	"
87	Shula-i-Túr	...	Cawnpore,	...	"	...	Jamná Prasád	...	"	...	27th	...	307	"
88	Sirájul-Akhdár	...	Jhelam	...	"	...	Faqír Muhammad	...	25th	...	28th	...	200	"
89	Subodh Sindhu	...	Khandwa	...	M a r á t h í	...	Lakshman Anant	...	24th	...	29th	...	200	"
90	Suhail	...	Benares	...	Hindí.	...	Sharfu-l-dín	...	26th	...	"	...	150	"
91	Surér-i-Qaisarí	...	Rámpur	...	Urdú	...	Muhammad Razá	...	27th	...	28th.	...	60	"
92	Tahsib	...	Morádábád	...	"	...	Ráhat Alí	...	"	...	31st	...	125	"
93	Tamanná	...	Lucknow	...	"	...	Púran Chand	...	"	...	30th	...	300	"
94	Táfiya-i-Hind	...	Meerut	...	"	...	Sajjád Husain	...	"	...	26th	...	193	"
95	Vastr-i-Hind	...	Siálkot	...	"	...	Mirzá Mavahid	...	"	...	29th	...	250	"
96	Vastrul-Mulk	...	"	...	"	...	Ghulám Ahmad	...	23rd	...	26th & 30th,	...	800	"
97	Victoria Paper	...	"	...	"	...	Gyán Chand	...	19th & 26th,	...	27th to 31st,	...	120	"
98	Vritt Dhára	...	Dhár	...	Maráthí	...	Hari Bháskar	...	24th to 28th,	...	1st	...	225	"
99	Waqfiya-i-Álam	...	Ghásipur	...	Urdú	...	Sirájul-dín Ahmad,	...	27th	...	30th	...	200	"
100	Zarfu-l-Hind	...	Meerut	...	"	...	Sábit Alí	...	24th	...	"	...	200	"

ALLAHABAD;

The 7th February, 1887.

PRIYÁ DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf from an old book. The paper has a textured appearance with numerous small, dark, irregular spots scattered across its surface, which are characteristic of foxing or mold. There are also a few larger, faint stains, particularly towards the bottom right. The overall tone is off-white or light beige, and the lighting is even, highlighting the paper's texture and imperfections.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with numerous small dark spots, possibly foxing or dirt, scattered across its surface. A faint horizontal crease is visible near the top edge, suggesting it was once folded. The overall tone is a warm, off-white or light beige.

1944



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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

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